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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,295	07/29/2003	Douglas Carl Bacon	132843	6494

7590 07/09/2007
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EXAMINER

JOSEPH, TONYA S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3628

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/09/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Claims 10, 16, 19 and 25 have been amended. Claims 1-9 have been previously withdrawn. No claims have been cancelled. Thus, claims 10-27 are presented for Examination.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's amendment of claims 10, 16 and 25 overcomes the rejection under 112 2nd paragraph. Thusly, the rejection is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 04/17/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

4. Applicant argues with respect to claim 10 that Gonyea does not describe a server configured to receive at a database, component inspection data from a user from a pre-identified component. Examiner notes Gonyea does teach a server configured to receive at a database, component inspection data from a user from a pre-identified component (para. 13 lines 5-8; para. 31 lines 6-10 and para. 46 lines 6-8). Applicant asserts that Gonyea does not teach a server configured to prompt a user to input a pre-determined component operating forecast into the database. These teachings can be found in Gonyea (para. 13 lines 5-8; para. 26 lines 6-10 and Fig. 5).

5. Applicant further asserts with respect to claim 10 that Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a network based system for maintaining at least one component, as is recited in Claim 10. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation, a network

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based system for maintaining at least one component has not been given patentable weight because, the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

6. Applicant further argues with respect to claim 1 that, Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a server that is configured to analyze component maintenance information which includes component inspection data. Examiner notes these teachings can be found in para. 27 lines 22-34. Applicant further argues Gonyea does not teach, generate a financial report based on the component maintenance information including the component inspection data. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., **generating a financial report based on the component maintenance information including the component inspection data.**) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

7. Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically

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pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

8. Applicant argues with respect to claim 19 that Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component, as is recited in Claim 19. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component, has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

9. Applicant further argues with respect to claim 19 that Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a program that prompts a user to input a pre-determined component operating forecast into the database. Examiner notes, Gonyea does teach a program that prompts a user to input a pre-determined component operating forecast into the database (para. 13 lines 5-8; para. 26 lines 6-10 and Fig. 5). Applicant further argues that Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a program that analyzes component maintenance information which includes component inspection data. Examiner notes these teachings can be found in Gonyea para. 27 lines 22-34. Examiner further notes: Applicant's un amended claim recites the analysis of component inspection data *in the*

alternative only. Applicant further argues that Gonyea does not describe nor suggest a program that generates a financial report based on the component maintenance information including the component inspection data. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., **generating a financial report based on the component maintenance information including the component inspection data.**) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

10. Applicant argues with respect to claims 12, 15-16, 21 and 24-25 that Examiner's Official Notice of determining a discount to a customer for replacement costs and vendor fees is improper. Examiner notes that Applicant's attempt to challenge the Examiner's taking of Official Notice has not provided adequate information or argument so that on its face it creates a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances justifying the Official Notice. However, Examiner has cited a variety of references along with this Office Action to support the reasoning behind using Official Notice and why determining a discount to a customer for replacement costs and vendor fees would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. For example:

- Herz et al [2001/0014868 A1] discloses determining a discount to a customer for vendor fees using vendor coupons made available only to selected customers. The system discloses using a price point determination system or any other means to establish a customer discount (para. 279 lines 1-10).

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- Tsunoda et al [JP 2002149861 A] discloses determining a customer discount for replacement cost. The discount is calculated and presented to continuously ordering customers to urge them to order replacement parts early (the Solution of Tsunoda lines 15-18). Examiner also submits that the citation of the references above added as evidence to substantiate the prior Official Notice statement, does not result in a new issue, and therefore this action will be made Final.

- Examiner Notes:

To adequately traverse such a finding, an applicant must specifically point out the supposed errors in the examiner's action, which would include stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art. See 37 CFR 1.111(b). See also *Chevenard*, 139 F.2d at 713, 60 USPQ at 241 ("[I]n the absence of any demand by appellant for the examiner to produce authority for his statement, we will not consider this contention."). If applicant does not traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or applicant's traverse is not adequate, the examiner should clearly indicate in the next Office action that the common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate.

See MPEP 2144.03 (d)

- As such, due to the failure of Applicant to traverse and properly traverse the findings of Official Notice in all applicable claims in the Office action mailed 03/07/2007 and the failure to request documentary evidence, these findings are considered admitted prior art.

11. Applicant further argues that the Official Notice does not describe a server configured to receive at a database, component inspection data from a user for a pre-

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identified component. Moreover, the Official Notice does not describe a server configured to prompt a user to input a pre-determined component operating forecast into the database. Furthermore, the Official Notice does not describe a server that is configured to analyze component maintenance information which includes component inspection data, or generate a financial report based on the component maintenance information including the component inspection data. Examiner notes: In response to applicant's argument that Examiner's Official Notice fails to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a server configured to prompt a user to input a pre-determined component operating forecast into the database.) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Furthermore these features are contained in previous claims and have been treated with prior art.

12. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

13. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was

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within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

14. Applicant argues with respect to claims 17 and 26 that the rejection is improper due to the combination of a single prior art reference with mere assertions. Although *Gonyea* teaches a component rather than a fleet of components, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one having ordinary skill of the art to incorporate a fleet of components because the mere duplication of a part of an invention has no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced. *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960). Furthermore, because Applicant has not provided evidence of such a new and unexpected result, this rejection is upheld.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

16. Claims 10-11, 13-14, 18-20, 22-23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Gonyea et al.* U.S. Pre-Grant Publication No. 2001/0032109 A1.

17. As per Claim 10, Gonyea teaches a client system (see para. 13 lines 1-6, para. 14 lines 1-5 and Fig. 1; a centralized database for storing information (see para. 13 lines 13-17 and Fig. 1); a server system configured to be coupled to said client system and said database said server system (see para. 13 lines 6-17, para. 19 lines 1-4 and Fig. 1) further configured to: receive, at the database, component operational history data and component inspection data from a user for a pre-identified component (see para. 46 lines 6-8 and para. 31 lines 6-10, para. 21 lines 1-13 and para. 26 lines 8-10); receive, at the database, component replacement part costs, component part repair costs, and vendor service costs associated with the pre-identified component (see para. 22 lines 8-13 and para. 44); prompt a user to input a pre-determined component operational forecast into the database (see para. 26 lines 6-10 and Fig. 5); analyze component maintenance information including component inspection data (see para. 27 lines 10-34; para. 31 lines 6-10 and para. 32-34) and at least one of component operational history data, replacement part costs, part repair costs, vendor service costs, and component operational forecast (see para. 27 lines 9-26); and automatically generate a financial report including at least one schedule of component maintenance events and costs associated with each event based on the component maintenance information analysis (see para. 24 lines 12-20).

18. As per Claim 11, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said server system is configured to receive component replacement part costs, component part repair costs, and vendor service costs associated with the identified component from an on-line catalog selected based on the

component identification (see para. 17 lines 4-7; para. 19 lines 4-9; para. 22 lines 3-13 and para. 44, Examiner is interpreting a listed item on the parts list as an identified component. Examiner is further interpreting an online database having lists and files relating to parts list detail as an online catalog).

19. As per Claim 13, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches, said server system is configured to compute a schedule for maintenance events based on at least one of estimated life of replacement parts, estimated life of repaired parts, component operational history, component operational forecast and a predetermined maintenance event interval (see para. 27 lines 9-16 and para. 31).

20. As per Claim 14, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 13 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said server system is configured to determine a part repair cycle (see para. 27 lines 27-37).

21. As per Claim 18, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said server system is configured to automatically compute the financial charges accrued during the maintenance event using the component replacement part costs, the component part repair costs, and the vendor service costs associated with the maintenance event (see para. 24 lines 12-20 and para. 22 lines 8-13).

22. As per Claim 19, Gonyea teaches, a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for maintaining at least one component, said program comprising a code segment that receives, at a database, component operational history data and

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component inspection data from a user for a pre-identified component and (see para. 60 and para. 46 lines 6-8 and para. 31 lines 6-10): receives, at the database, component replacement part costs, component part repair costs, and vendor service costs associated with the pre-identified component (see para. 22 lines 8-13 and para. 44); prompts a user to input a pre-determined component operational forecast into the database (see para. 26 lines 6-10 and Fig. 5); analyzes component maintenance information including component inspection data (see para. 27 lines 10-34; para. 31 lines 6-10 and para. 32-34) and at least one of component operational history data, replacement part costs, part repair costs, vendor service costs, and component operational forecast (see para. 27 lines 9-26); automatically generates a financial report including at least one schedule of component maintenance events and costs associated with each event based on the component maintenance information analysis (see para. 60 and para. 24 lines 12-20).

23. As per Claim 20, Gonyea teaches the computer readable medium of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment that receives component replacement part costs, component part repair costs, and vendor service costs associated with the identified component from an on-line catalog selected based on the component identification (see para. 60 and see para. 17 lines 4-7; para. 19 lines 4-9; para. 22 lines 3-13 and para. 44, Examiner is interpreting a listed item on the parts list as an identified component.. Examiner is further interpreting an online database having lists and files relating to parts list detail as an online catalog).

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24. As per Claim 22, Gonyea teaches the computer readable medium of claim 19 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment that computes a schedule for maintenance events based on at least one of estimated life of replacement parts, estimated life of repaired parts, component operational history, component operational forecast and predetermined maintenance event interval (see para. 60 and para. 27 lines 9-16 and para. 31).

25. As per Claim 23, Gonyea teaches the computer readable medium of claim 22 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment that determines a part repair cycle (see para. 60 and para. 27 lines 27-37).

26. As per Claim 27, Gonyea teaches the computer readable medium of claim 19 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said server system is configured to automatically compute the financial charges accrued during the maintenance event using the component replacement part costs, the component part repair costs, and the vendor service costs associated with the maintenance event (see para. 60 and para. 24 lines 12-20 and para. 22 lines 8-13).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

27. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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28. Claims 12 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Gonyea et al. U.S. Pre-Grant Publication No. 2001/0032109 A1 in view of Official Notice (as supported by Herz et al. U.S. Pre-Grant Publication No. 2001/0014868 A1 and Tsunoda et al. JP 2002149861).

29. As per Claim 12, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said server system is configured to: determine component maintenance event contingency fees (see para. 24 lines 12-20, Examiner is interpreting service costs as contingency fees); Gonyea does not explicitly teach, determine customer cost discount level for replacement parts and vendor fees. Herz teaches determine customer cost discount level for vendor fees (see para. 279 lines 1-10). Tsunoda teaches discloses determine customer cost discount level for replacement parts (see the Solution of Tsunoda lines 15-18). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Gonyea to include determining customer cost discount level for replacement parts and vendor fees in order to provide an incentive to a client to use the services of a vendor.

30. As per Claim 21, Gonyea teaches the computer readable medium of claim 19 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment that: determines component maintenance event contingency fees (see para. 60 and para. 24 lines 12-20; Examiner is interpreting service costs as contingency fees); Gonyea does not explicitly teach, determine customer cost discount level for replacement parts and vendor fees. Herz teaches determine customer cost discount level for vendor fees (see para. 279 lines 1-10). Tsunoda teaches discloses determine

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customer cost discount level for replacement parts (see the Solution of Tsunoda lines 15-18). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Gonyea to include determining customer cost discount level for replacement parts and vendor fees in order to provide an incentive to a client to use the services of a vendor.

31. Claims 15-16, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Gonyea et al. U.S. Pre-Grant Publication No. 2001/0032109 A1 in view of Official Notice.

32. As per Claim 15, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches an age of a plurality of parts installed in a component (see para. 20 lines 6-9 and lines 3-5) an age of the component parts in inventory (see para. 27 lines 9-14, Examiner is interpreting a part that has been removed from a component, repaired and then returned to inventory as having a known age). Gonyea does not explicitly teach a user being prompted to input age of a plurality of parts installer in a component and an age of the component parts in inventory. Official Notice is taken that prompting a user to enter data is old and well known in the art of database management. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Gonyea to include prompting a user to input an age of a plurality of parts installer in a component and an age of the component parts in inventory in order enable a user to keep an accurate record of costs and expenditures. Gonyea further teaches, determines, from the schedule of maintenance events, the age of each of the plurality of installed parts and the age of each of the

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plurality of inventory parts at each maintenance event (see para. 27 lines 9-22 and para. 57 lines 4-9); and displays an identification of each part whose age at each scheduled maintenance event exceeds a pre-determined age (see para. 27 lines 27-37 and para. 28 lines 13-21).

33. As per Claim 16, Gonyea in view of Official Notice teaches the system of Gonyea as described above. Gonyea further teaches access a predetermined on-line catalog, the catalog including new parts costs and parts repair costs and part expected life (see para. 17 lines 4-7 and para. 19 lines 5-9, para. 22 lines 8-13; para. 24 lines 6-10; para. 27 lines 5-7 and para. 28 lines 5-12, Examiner is interpreting the accessing of an online catalog and corresponding parts information to be based on the exact maintenance event as described in para. 28 lines 6-10), Gonyea does not explicitly teach accessing a predetermined on-line catalog using the frame size and combustion type.

However, these differences are only found to be non-functional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited. The accessing of the identified data would be the same regardless of the type of identification used to find it. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F. 2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404, (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F. 3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Gonyea further teaches recommend an inspection interval and an estimate of remaining parts life (see para. 35 lines 9-10 and para. 27 lines 4-7, Examiner is interpreting the recommendation to be based on contract information as described in para. 31 lines 6-10) Gonyea does not explicitly teach recommending an inspection interval and an

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estimate of remaining parts life based on the inputted gas component frame size and combustion type.

However, these differences are only found to be non-functional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited. The recommended inspection interval and the estimate of remaining parts life would be the same regardless of the type of identification used to find the already computed information. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F. 2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404, (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F. 3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

34. As per Claim 24, Gonyea further teaches, the computer readable medium of claim 19 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment that: an age of a plurality of parts installed in the component (see para. 20 lines 6-9 and lines 3-5); an age of the component parts in inventory (see para. 27 lines 9-14, Examiner is interpreting a part that has been removed from a component, repaired and then returned to inventory as having a known age); Gonyea does not explicitly teach a user being prompted to input this data. Official Notice is taken that prompting a user to enter data is old and well known in the art of database management. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Gonyea to include prompting a user to input an age of a plurality of parts installer in a component and an age of the component parts in inventory in order to keep an accurate record of costs and expenditures. Gonyea further teaches determines, from the schedule of maintenance events, the age of each of the plurality of

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installed parts and the age of each of the plurality of inventory parts at each maintenance event (see para. 27 lines 9-22 and para. 57 lines 4-9); and displays an identification of each part whose age at each scheduled maintenance event exceeds a pre-determined age (see para. 27 lines 27-37 and para. 28 lines 13-21).

35. As per Claim 25, Gonyea in view of Official Notice teaches the computer readable medium of claim 24 as described above. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment (see para. 60): access a predetermined on-line catalog, the catalog including new parts costs and parts repair costs and part expected life (see para. 17 lines 4-7 and para. 19 lines 5-9, para. 22 lines 8-13; para. 24 lines 6-10; para. 27 lines 5-7 and para. 28 lines 5-12, Examiner is interpreting the accessing of an online catalog and corresponding parts information to be based on the exact maintenance event as described in para. 28 lines 6-10), Gonyea does not explicitly teach accessing a predetermined on-line catalog using the frame size and combustion type.

However, these differences are only found to be non-functional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited. The accessing of the identified data would be the same regardless of the type of identification used to find it. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F. 2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404, (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F. 3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Gonyea further teaches recommend an inspection interval and an estimate of remaining parts life (see para. 35 lines 9-10 and para. 27 lines 4-7, Examiner is interpreting the recommendation to be based on contract information as described in para. 31 lines 6-

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10) Gonyea does not explicitly teach recommending an inspection interval and an estimate of remaining parts life based on the inputted gas component frame size and combustion type.

However, these differences are only found to be non-functional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited. The recommended inspection interval and the estimate of remaining parts life would be the same regardless of the type of identification used to find the already computed information. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F. 2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404, (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F. 3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

36. Claims 17 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Gonyea et al. U.S. Pre-Grant Publication No. 2001/0032109 A1.

37. As per Claim 17, Gonyea teaches the system of claim 10 as described above. Gonyea further teaches remove selected parts from an inventory (see para. 55 lines 2-7 and para. 56 lines 5-9); repair the component using the selected parts (see para. 57 lines 1-5); automatically orders replacement parts for purchase (see para. 57 lines 11-12) and replenish the inventory using the replacement parts (see para. 57 lines 12-14). Gonyea does not explicitly teach said server system is configured to: automatically compute a projected rotation of component parts through a fleet of components. However, Gonyea discloses an automatic computation of a projected rotation of component parts through a component (see para. 55, 56 and 57). Therefore, it would

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have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Gonyea to include automatically compute a projected rotation of component parts through a fleet of components in order to accomplish the desired effect for multiple components.

38. As per Claim 26, Gonyea teaches the computer readable medium of claim 19. Gonyea further teaches said program comprising a code segment that (see para. 60); removes selected parts from an inventory (see para. 55 lines 2-7 and para. 56 lines 5-9); repairs the component using the selected parts (see para. 57 lines 1-5); automatically orders replacement parts for purchase (see para. 57 lines 11-12); and replenishes the inventory using the replacement parts (see para. 57 lines 12-14). Gonyea does not explicitly teach said server system is configured to: automatically compute a projected rotation of component parts through a fleet of components. However, Gonyea discloses an automatic computation of a projected rotation of component parts through a component (see para. 55, 56 and 57). Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Gonyea to include automatically compute a projected rotation of component parts through a fleet of components in order to accomplish the desired effect for multiple components.

Conclusion

39. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

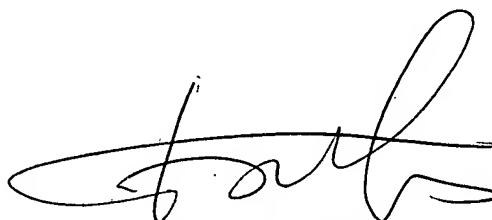
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tonya Joseph whose telephone number is 571-270-1361. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30am-5:00pm First Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571 272 0847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Tonya Joseph
Examiner
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Igor N. Borissov', with a large, stylized loop at the end.

IGOR N. BORISSOV
PRIMARY EXAMINER